



A Four Purpose Crop—

1. Giving Winter Feed that can be either cut and fed or grazed.
2. Valuable for Cleansing the Land.
3. That can be plowed in for green manure.
4. That improves the soil as regards available nitrogen for succeeding crops.

64 ELIZABETH STREET, MELBOURNE.

To the Man on the Land.

Every farmer should ensure an abundance of good winter green feed, and even where the ground is laid down in Perennial Pasture Grasses, Lucerne or similar permanent crops, should plant an acre or two of one of the Four-Purpose Crops mentioned on this leaflet. The advantages to be gained are not merely a plentiful supply of winter fodder that can either be cut or grazed. In addition, they cleanse the land, are valuable for ploughing in as green manure, and leave the soil in an improved condition as regards available nitrogen for succeeding crops. The various mixtures, as well as Berseem Clover and Scarlet Clover, are extremely valuable as predecessors to Lucerne. Write us if you wish any further particulars, as we have a Special Service Department, and will gladly answer enquiries. It is not necessary to wait till you have an order.

Yours faithfully,

F. H. BRUNNING PTY. LTD.

TO OBTAIN THE BEST RESULTS SOW
WITH THE FIRST AUTUMN RAINS

TO ACHIEVE SUCCESS, Cultivation Must Be Thorough

Starting in the early Autumn, the land should be well fallowed to a depth of at least 6 inches, unless the surface soil is shallower, under which circumstances the ploughing should not be deep enough to turn up the sub-soil; the land should be worked down with cultivators or harrowers after each day's ploughing, as it will be found that this practice conserves moisture better than where the ploughing is allowed to dry out, besides which a better tilth is obtained.

Land should be again worked with the one-way disc, or cultivator, to a depth of 3 or 4 inches if clean, or skim plough if dirty with weeds, and any one of the most suitable of undermentioned mixtures or Clovers sown.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS GIVEN FOR LARGE AREAS.

No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4
$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Rye Corn	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Rye Corn	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Rye Corn	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Rye Corn
$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Dun Peas	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Dun Peas	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Partridge Peas	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Partridge Peas
7 lbs. Golden Tares	7 lbs. Golden Tares	7 lbs. Golden Tares	7 lbs. Golden Tares
$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Cape Barley	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Cape Barley	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Skinless Barley	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Skinless Barley
As recommended by Mr. Temple A. J. Smith, of the Department of Agriculture.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Algerian Oats		$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Algerian Oats
To the Bushel	No. 5	No. 6	To the Bushel
Tick Beans - 60lbs	1 bus. Algerian Oats	1 bus. Skinless Barley	Golden Tares 60lbs
Rye Corn - 60lbs	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Skinless Barley	15 lbs. Horse Beans	Cape Barley 50lbs
Dun Peas - 60lbs	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Golden Tares	20 lbs. Italian Rye Grass	Skinless Barley 50lb
Partridge Peas 60lbs	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Tick Beans		Oats - - - 40lbs
	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Dun Peas		
	$\frac{1}{2}$ bus. Rye Corn		
	An old and favored mixture.		

The Beans and Peas can be sown broadcast, the Rye, Vetches, Barley and Oats drilled in to a depth of not more than 2 inches, **BUT IT IS IMPERATIVE, IN SOWING IN THIS MANNER, TO ADVISE US, OTHERWISE WE WILL SEND THE SEEDS ALL THOROUGHLY MIXED FOR THE USUAL METHOD OF ONE BROADCAST SOWING.** Manure to suit may be added. Care should be taken to sow the mixture while the land is still warm, in order to give the crop a good start before the cold weather sets in.

The Rye, Corn, Peas and Vetches are useful rotation crops, the former, owing to its greater rooting system, leaving more decaying organic matter in the soil than any other of the cereals, thus supplying humus, whilst all three have the effect of leaving the soil in much better condition.

It is quite possible to obtain 28 tons of green fodder per acre from this mixture. Better returns can be got from cutting than if the usual practice of feeding off is adopted.

Cutting can, if good Autumn rains have fallen, or irrigation applied, be begun eight weeks after sowing, though full growth will not be obtained for three months from time of seeding.

It is interesting to note that the average cow in milk consumes 70 to 100 lbs. of green fodder daily, sheep 20 to 30 lbs.

IT IS DESIROUS THAT ONLY THE BEST SEEDS ARE SOWN.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Planet Jr. Implements of all descriptions stocked

BERSEEM CLOVER

SOW EARLY.

(EGYPTIAN CLOVER.)

SOW EARLY.

Berseem Clover is the name applied to four varieties of Clovers grown in Egypt. The botanical name is *Trifolium Alexandrinum*. The species are "Saidi," "Fahli," "Khadrewi," and "Mesgawi."

As known in Australia, Berseem should be confined to the Mesgawi, the only variety suitable for this country. It stands cold better than any other Clover.

To obtain the best results, the seed should be sown as early as possible in the Autumn, certainly not later than the end of March. If possible, in February. It can be planted in drills 7 inches apart, in which case 10 lbs. of seed is required to sow an acre, or broadcast from 15 to 20 lbs. is required. In many cases in the northern areas of Victoria much smaller quantities have been employed, even as low as 6 lbs. per acre, but to ensure success we recommend the above liberal seeding.

It can be grazed, or cut and fed to stock, according to the convenience of the grower, but being such a luscious grower, it is advisable to be cut and fed, as it is so easily spoiled by stock trampling on it. It also makes a most palatable hay.

The land should be worked to a fine tilth, and a proper seed bed prepared, and, if manure is necessary, 2 cwt. Bone Dust and Superphosphate, in equal proportions, should be applied to the acre. The method of seeding is the same as Lucerne.

Splendid results have also been obtained in planting Berseem with Skinless Barley, sowing 4 lbs. of the former and 40 lbs. of the latter per acre, but generally it is sown without a nurse crop. The seed we offer is the genuine Mesgawi strain, specially grown to our contract.

WINTER "GREENS" FOR FOWLS.

Much has lately been said, from a sheep and cow point of view, of an Egyptian Clover, termed Berseem, so, in case it might also interest poultrymen, we have secured an analysis of Mr. Phillips, of South Australia, showing the composition of it comparatively with other green forages.

	Berseem	Green	Red	Lucerne
		Oats	Clover	
Water	90.00	81.00	83.00	75.00
Ash	1.56	1.40	1.50	2.20
Fibre	1.66	6.50	4.50	8.40
Proteids	2.06	2.30	3.30	4.30
Fats	0.12	0.50	0.70	0.80
Carbohydrates	4.40	8.30	7.00	9.30

The outstanding features in the composition of Berseem is its extreme succulence, and the low proportion of fibre and carbohydrates. It may, therefore, be looked upon as essentially well adapted to the feeding of young and growing animals, particularly when used in conjunction with dry foods. We have noted that many local poultrymen are giving it a trial, who used it on a small scale last season, and are putting a larger area under it now.

BRUNNING'S, THE SEED SPECIALISTS

The Ethics of Green Manuring

Green vegetable manure is the natural and cheapest means of replenishing the constant waste and exhaustion of the richer qualities of the soil in the production of grains, higher grasses, and other fodder plants used in the nourishment of animals, especially when these products are consumed at a distance from where they grew. It is rare that the farmer restores to the soil all or as much as he takes from it.

Even the animal can hardly be said to restore to the land on which he feeds all that he takes from it, unless his body is left to decay beneath the surface of the sod which helped to build up his bony and muscular frame; and this is rarely the case in practical farming. The farmer himself sells more or less of the products of his labor and of his soil to be transported to considerable distances, never to be restored; and hence the land very rarely receives the full compensation for what has been taken from it in the shape of hay, grains, vegetables, or pasturage.

Nature, left to herself, prevents any exhaustion by the boundless luxuriance of vegetable growth. Light and air, heat and water, are the sources of vitality, and they become incorporated, as it were, or assume a tangible form, in the green masses produced in the surface of the earth, and these, in decaying, constantly increase the fertility of the soil, because they not only restore to it the inorganic substances which they took from it, but many others which they drew from the atmosphere, and embodied in their leaves, and stalks, and roots.

The atmosphere is known to be full of the very elements which it is desirable to secure and turn to our own use, and there is no way in which the farmer can avail himself of these invaluable aids so surely as by embodying them in the form of green vegetable masses, and turning them fresh beneath the surface, where they soon decay, and are ready to nourish other vegetable bodies—that is, to produce crops which are of money value.

Green manuring has rarely or never failed in producing satisfactory results, when it has been economically and judiciously applied, and its value as the true mode of fertilizing the earth has been sufficiently proved in practice, in cases where the farmer has ploughed in crops suitable for this purpose. The result of effect of green manuring is well known, and the truth of the system is sufficiently shown in the fact that it is strictly in accordance with Nature.

SCARLET CLOVER

(*Trifolium Incarnatum*)

This valuable fodder, also known as Italian Scarlet Clover, needs no introduction to Agriculturists. It forms another of our most valuable Four Purpose Crops, and is very largely grown for this purpose.

1/- lb.; 93/4 cwt.

"I fed 2 buggy Horses all last winter on half acre of Berseem—getting 6 cuttings."—JAMES R. KEMP, Gunbower.

Another farmer writes:— "I notice you advertising BERSEEM. I've grown it 4 winters now, and averaged 29 tons green feed to acre. Last year off 5½ acres I got 160 tons. Tell your customers to sow it not later than February. Please send me 140 lb."

BRUNNINGS

VICTORIA SEED WAREHOUSE

64 Elizabeth St., Melbourne